

22



फाइल सं. 800/6/41/90-POL
File No

खण्ड
Volume

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

अनुभाग
Section

टिप्पणिबां/पत्राचार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

.....को सूचीकृत को गई
Indexed on

बादाक्षर.....
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Record C Destroyed in

नोट किबा जाए अनुभागीया नोट बुक
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To be noted in Sectional Note Book
Not to be noted

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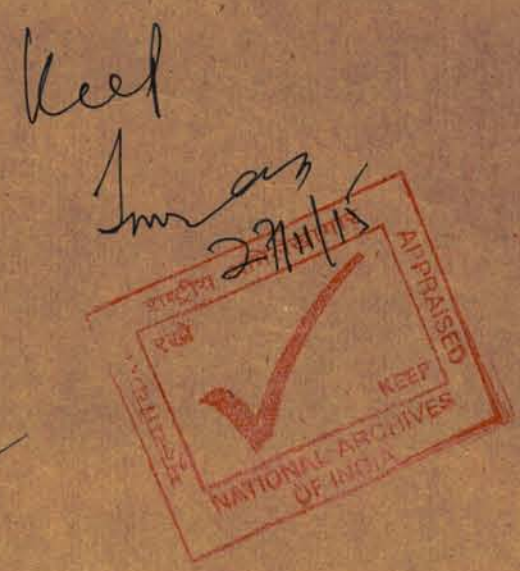
विषय
SUBJECT

Netaji Subhash Bose -
Bringing in the ashes of

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बाद के हवाले
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10/12/90

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Most Immediate

- 2 -

INTERNAL

* F.R.

Placed below is a letter from Shri Shantilal Patel, MP, to PM*requesting that the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, which are preserved in the Renkoji temple in Japan should be brought back to India. The position is as follows:-

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose died in a hospital at Taipei (Taiwan) on 18.8.45. Two days later, his body was cremated and his ashes carried to Tokyo. It appears that the ashes were kept at the residence of Shri A.M. Sahai (ex-Minister of The Netaji Cabinet) in Tokyo where ceremonies were held for 11 days, after which the ashes were taken to the Renkoji Buddhist Temple in the Nakano area of Tokyo where they are maintained to this day.

The Govt. of India had appointed an Enquiry Committee in 1956 headed by the late Shah Nawaz Khan and including Netaji's elder brother Shri S.C. Bose to go into the circumstances of Netaji's death. The Committee submitted a report in which the majority opinion was that Netaji met his death in an air crash on 18.8.45 and that the ashes in the Renkoji temple were those of Netaji. Netaji's brother, S.C. Bose, however, dissented from this view.

In 1970, a one man committee of Justice G.D. Khosla was set up which also concluded that the casket lodged in the Renkoji Temple contained the ashes of Netaji. However, Shri S.C. Bose again wrote to Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi saying that there was no convincing proof that the so called ashes were genuine.

x

In view of this, GOI did not treat the findings as conclusive and did not bring back the ashes to India. The ashes have been lying in Japan since 1945. The Govt. of India provides an annual grant for maintenance of the Temple.

In recent months, two persons, Shri L. Joychandra Singh and Shri Sheel Bhadra Yaji, who had been associated with Netaji have been mounting a campaign to bring back the ashes of Netaji from Japan. Shri Singh says he had been in touch with various organisations associated with Netaji, including the Netaji Academy in Tokyo. He also says that Shri S.C. Bose, who had so far objected to the return of the ashes is no more, having expired 4 years ago. His son, Shri Arvind Bose, has entrusted responsibility for this issue to his cousin, Dr. Sisir Bose, who has supported bringing back Netaji's ashes to India and the creation of a National Memorial in his honour in Delhi.

485/PM/15/180
27/8

PRL. SECY. TO P.M.
Dy No... 3919-6/190
Date... 27/8/90

83607/SSR/190
24/8

3-
22

7 The Netaji Research Foundation in Jaipur contests the veracity of the ashes in Japan and is opposed to their return. This Foundation wants a fresh inquiry into Netaji's disappearance and has approached the Rajasthan High Court to direct the Govt. of India to do so.

* R X:

8 PM has also recently received a letter from Shri Ashish Roy, the great grand son of Netaji's eldest brother Sarat Bose, in which he has remarked that if the ashes in Tokyo are indeed those of Netaji's, then they ought to be brought to India with due honour and publicity. But before this is done, it must be incontrovertibly proved that he died as a result of the air crash and that the ashes are his. He has also mentioned that Netaji's wife, Emilie Schenkl Bose, has also expressed the view that the ashes should not be brought back to India.

It is, therefore, apparent that a consensus has not developed in favour of bringing the ashes back to India and there are strong feelings among a section of the public about the facts surrounding the death of Netaji.

In view of this, it would not be appropriate to take steps to bring the ashes back to India.

A draft reply from PM to Shri Shantilal Patel, MP, is placed below.*

* D.F.A.

~~Handwritten scribbles~~

Shankar

(Meera Shankar)
Director
23.8.90

JS(R)

L.A. 24/8

✓ PRL. SECY.

*Why are we then doing
X on page 1*

P.M.

Shankar

17/12/24

*PM
Prl Secy.*

3390/45/MS/90

Because there is a strong body of opinion which believes that the ashes in Tokyo are those of Netaji, even as there is an equally strong body of opinion which doubts this.

Shankar

92/21 - 24/11 -



- 4 -

PRIME MINISTER

Dear Shri Patel,

I have received your letter of August 7, 1990 regarding the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

In the absence of a consensus in our country on whether the ashes, which are preserved in the Renkoji Temple in Japan, are those of Netaji, it is difficult to consider bringing these ashes to India at this stage.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

12/9/90
S. C. (P. O.)
P. O.
H. P. P. O. (P. O.)
Shri Shantilal Patel, MP
164, South Avenue
New Delhi
W. S. Singh
J. S. P. H.

No reply for the present.
EAT is examined.
7.9.90

- 5 -

URGENT

POLITICAL SECTION

9/c

Reference: Letter dt. 21-8-90 from Prof.
Samar Guha, Calcutta (placed below).
....

Records have been checked up but we do not appear to have received any letter from Mrs. Emilie Schenkl. How-ever, we have some earlier papers on the subject which are flagged in the File below and may kindly be seen

MLK
30-8-90

ds/m
30/8

h
30/8

27-11-90

There was a letter from Subhesh Chandra Bose's grandson in which he had referred to the remarks of Mrs. Emilie Schenkl Bose, @ Netaji's wife. The file is under submission to P. Secy / P.M. We will send a copy as soon as the file comes back
yphankar
31/8/90.

Polsec

S-6 (Pol) 11

The file has been received back. Papers are flagged at P. 2-4/n & S. 8/c, 1/pl.

It indicates if the file referred to above has been received back in the go PPM/PM.

13/9/90

ds/m has seen
Red on 11/9/90

AK Biv (M)

file sent to Pol Sec on 12/9/90

Pr/sec

8/11/90

h
12/9

- 6 -

Internal

1482-4/11

There is a dispute going on regarding Ashes of Late Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. One group wants to bring these ashes to India and the other group contends that the ashes are not of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In addition to this there is a controversy regarding the point whether Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is dead or alive.

2. The Prime Minister desires this entire issue should be brought before the CCPA. *

Prabhat
(Prabhat C. Chaturvedi)
5.9.90

JS(S)

5/9

S. 11/11

2229/JSS/90
5/9

2199
5/9/90

CORRESPONDENCE



India International Centre

40 Max Mueller Marg New Delhi-110 003 Telephone : 619431 Telegrams : Intercind

11/5/70

55(R)

Dear Prime Minister,

I wanted to hand over personally to you a letter signed by three sons of our father Sarat Chandra Bose regarding the so-called ashes of Netaji now in Renkoji Temple in Japan. I met Sri H. P. Sharma in the Parliament House yesterday and expressed my desire to see you for a few minutes. I, however, had the impression that in all probability I shall not be able to meet you before I leave for Calcutta on the Monday (14th May) evening flight.

I am therefore handing over personally our letter at your residence. I am also releasing the letter to

4057/BS/CR/10
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2812/PM/V/120 1875

9924-B/L/10
2/15

52-3/2

the press in view of its great public importance.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely
Amiya Chandra Bose

Sri V. P. Singh,
Prime Minister of India

AMIYA NATH BOSE M. A. (CANTAB)
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

226/4A NETAJI S. C. BOSE ROAD
CALCUTTA 700 040
Telephone : 725585
May 4, 1990

To
Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh
Prime Minister of India
5 Race Course Road
New Delhi 110001

Dear Prime Minister,

Recently a report appeared in a Calcutta paper that certain persons are attempting to bring the 'ashes' now lying in the Rankoji Temple in Tokyo to India and foist them on the Indian people as the 'ashes' of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. In this connection, we consider it our duty to place before you and the Government of India the views of Mahatma Gandhi and our father Sarat Chandra Bose on this matter.

In October 1945 Mr. Alfred Wagg, was correspondent of the Chicago Tribune visited our father Sarat Chandra Bose at our Calcutta Woodburn Park residence. Mr. Wagg accompanied the American Intelligence Party, which went to Taihoku Airport from General MacArthur's Headquarters to make enquires about the alleged Air Crash, in which according to Japanese news agency report Netaji met with a fatal accident. Mr. Wagg inspected the Taihoku Airport alongwith three photographs of a damaged plane supplied to American Intelligence Party by the Japanese. Mr. Wagg informed our father that those photographs were not and could not have been taken at the Taihoku Airport. Mr. Wagg informed our father that the photographs supplied by the Japanese were fake photos.

Dr. Radhabinode Pal became a member of the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, which tried General Tojo and others. The American Judge in the Tribunal ^{who} showed Dr. Pal the report of the American intelligence Party ^{which} came to the definite conclusion that there was no

evidence that Netaji died in Taihoku as a result of an air crash. Dr. Pal informed our father as well as issued a public statement recording this fact. No photograph of Netaji's dead body has been produced by the Japanese.

In August 1946, General Zaman Kiani, Col. Habibur Rahman and Col. Gulzara Singh, all top ranking officers of the INA, spent a fortnight at our Woodburn Park residence. Col. Habibur Rahman accompanied Netaji in the same plane from Saigon. Our father Sarat Chandra Bose questioned Col. Habibur Rahman in detail and rejected his version of the alleged air crash and Netaji's death. Sarat Chandra Bose issued public statements and made a number of speeches in public meetings stating that Netaji did not die in any air crash at Taihoku Airport.

A burnt wrist watch was delivered to father by Col. Habibur Rahman. According to Col. Habibur Rahman Netaji was wearing this wrist watch at the time of the alleged air crash. General Zaman Kiani senior-most General of INA informed our father that Netaji never used such a watch during his entire stay in East Asia. In fact, General Kiani informed our father that a dozen of similar watches were being used by different INA Officers.

During the life-time of our youngest ~~uncle~~ uncle late Sailes Chandra Bose a statement signed by him and all the sons of everyone of Netaji's brothers were issued to the press at Calcutta stating that the 'ashes' at Renkoji Temple were not the 'ashes' of Netaji.

7 Mahatma Gandhi granted an interview to Col. Habibur Rahman in 1945 and after speaking to him in detail, issued a press statement that Netaji did not die in any air crash.

The Government of India appointed two Commissions of Enquiry to enquire into this matter. The Janata Government rejected the findings of both the Commissions. The Government of India has

inally decided that the story of Netaji's death in an air crash cannot be accepted as conclusive.

We are firmly of the view that to bring the 'ashes' now lying in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo to India as 'ashes' of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose will be an act of sacrilege, which should not be allowed by the people and Government of India.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ashoke Nath Bose

(ASHOKE NATH BOSE)

Amiya Nath Bose

(AMIYA NATH BOSE)

Subrata Bose

(SUBRATA BOSE)

DO. NO. 800/6/C/1/90 Pol

6

R. Sen
Joint Secretary

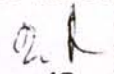
19 May, 1990.

Dear Dr. Bose,

I have been asked by the Prime Minister to thank you for your letter of May 11, and to inform you that it is being brought to the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely


(R. Sen)

Shri Amiya Nath Bose,
226/4A Netaji S.C. Bose Road,
Calcutta 700040

9c

ISSUED 1.....
DATE 21.5.90
SIGNATURE 

for SS(A) - Further action.
P111

4057/SS(R)710

MOST IMMEDIATE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

Enclosed please find a copy each of Shri Amiya Nath Bose's letter to PM and ^{my} ~~JSR's~~ reply dated 19th May, 1990 together with a copy of a letter jointly addressed to PM by Shri Ashoke Nath Bose and two others,

(R. Sen)
23.5.90

Joint Secretary (EA), MEA

Joint Secretary (EA), MEA
P m's office L/O No. 500/6/c/2/90/ol dt. 23.5.90

(Gulfans)
 2715,
 53
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ISSUED
DATE
SIGNATURE

COL P. K. SAHGAL
Chairman, Netaji Research
Bureau,
CAN CUTTA

8
15/241, CIVIL LINES,
KANPUR - 208 001
Telephone : 211393
9th July, 1990

Dear Mr Prime Minister,

On behalf of the I.N.A Jawans and officers, I would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to you for the kind assurance given by you to the Freedom Fighter delegation lead by Shri Sheel Bhadar Yajee, which met you on the 3rd July to the effect that Netaji's ashes would be brought to India with full honours.

In this connection I would like to bring to your kind notice that Subas Bose Academy, Tokyo have invited Shri Sheel Bhadar Yajee, Dr Sisir Bose, Dr Col Lakshmi Sahgal, I and some others to be present at a ceremony to be held at the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo on the 18th August to pay our homage to Netaji's Ashes. In this invitation they have pointedly mentioned that 'This would be our last ceremony'. This clearly indicates that the Ashes could NO longer be kept in their present Resting Place.

It would take sometime for the government of India to make proper arrangements to bring the Ashes to India with due due honour, therefore interim arrangements have to be made to keep them in Tokyo. Mr Sheel Bhadar Yajee, Dr Sisir Bose and other friends whom I have consulted concur with my view that Netaji's Ashes should be kept with due honour in the Indian Embassy in Tokyo till such time that they can be brought to India.

I sincerely hope that you will please accede to our request in this regard and issue necessary instructions to the Indian Ambassador in Tokyo.

On the 18th of August we would like to carry these ashes ceremoniously to Indian Embassy.

All my friends and I would be most grateful if immediate action is taken in the matter.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

P. K. Sahgal

(COL P.K. SAHGAL)

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Yashwantrao
26/7/.

SV (Col) H/

MOST IMMEDIATE

प्रधान मन्त्री कार्यालय
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

नई दिल्ली-110011
NEW DELHI-110011

FSY/c
Please find enclosed a copy of the letter which PM has received from Col. P.K. Sehgal. We have checked our papers but, unfortunately, have no record of the meeting between PM and the freedom fighters.

We would be grateful for MEA's urgent comments.

o/c
Shankar
(Meera Shankar)
Director

JS(EA), MEA

PMO memo 800/6/c/1/90 Pol dt 13.8.90

ED 7.7.90
13/8/90
RE. [Signature]

BT - 30/8 word.

Sno 6/C

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Transferred to II
on 18.1.91

for his file on "Disappearance
of S.C. Bose".

Shantilal Patel
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)



7

164, South Avenue,
NEW DELHI.

10

Dated: 7.8.90.

Dear Prime Minister,

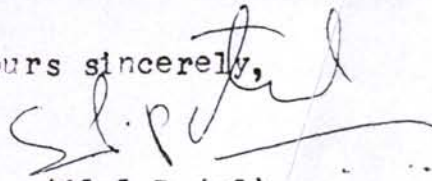
We are aware of the momentous contribution Netaji Subash Chandra Bose made through his unique Azad Hind Fauj and Azad Hind Government towards the realisation of our dream of free India. By his magnetic personality, Netaji also welded in an unprecedented manner the unity of our people cutting across the bonds of caste, creed and religion. Even today people long for the manifestation of Netaji Bose. Decades have passed since the world had a glimpse of one of great sons of the soil. Several enquiries conducted by the Government concluded that Netaji sacrificed his life for the cause of our great Nation. His Japanese admirers are understood to have collected his ashes and preserved it with all the solemnity and reverence at the famous VANKOJI Temple in Japan.

There are reasons to believe that friendly Japanese have been desirous that Netaji's sacred relics should find their final home in his own mother land. I understand that some Japanese representatives during their visit to the country had placed this matter before certain prominent and responsible people. It is possible that an accredited delegation of some of the surviving lieutenants of Netaji Bose including his nephew Sh. Shshir Bose are shortly proceeding to Japan to receive Netaji's sacred ashes. Our country owes to the glory of Netaji to whole heartedly extend a most befitting and nation-wide reception to Netaji's ashes on arrival in the country. I would urge that a high level committee be set up to mobilise the people for this event.

I would be grateful if I am apprised of the position in this regard. I offer my fullest cooperation and would be happy if my services could be utilised in whatever manner you may deem fit on this occasion.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Shantilal Patel)

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh,
Prime Minister of India,
NEW DELHI.

17/8/90
12/9

New Delhi.

Phone: 687 3347.

19 August, 1990.

Dear Vishwanath ji,

I spoke to my great-aunt, Emilie Schenkl Bose, wife of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, over the telephone (in Augsburg, West Germany) last night.

I asked her what she thought about the "ashes" at Renkoji Temple, Tokyo - branded by some as her husband's - being brought to India, since certain individuals are, I understand, attempting in a seemingly clandestine manner to tranship them here.

Her answer was categorical. She remarked: "I do not want these ashes to be brought to India. You cannot be sure they are uncle's (Netaji's). That is my opinion."

I asked her if I may convey this view to you. She gave me her consent to do so.

Although a member of the family - the late Sarat Bose (Netaji's elder brother and mentor) was my grandfather, I have a completely open mind about Subhas Bose's disappearance. Indeed, having studied this subject very carefully, I am of the view that it cannot definitely be said that he did not die in the alleged air crash at Taihoku on 18 August, 1945. Besides, I totally dismiss suggestions that he is still alive.

However, it is undeniable that it has never been established beyond doubt that Netaji did die as a result of the reported crash. There are too many holes in the argument in favour of the tragedy for it to be conclusive or acceptable.

In fact, Shri Morarjee Desai, as Prime-Minister, in rejecting the verdicts of the Shah Nawaz Committee and the Khosla Commission on the subject, stated in the Lok Sabha on 3 September, 1978 that "Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive".

If the "ashes" in Tokyo are indeed Subhas Bose's, then they ought not to be brought to India surreptitiously, but with due honour and publicity. But for this to happen, it must be incontrovertibly proved that he did die as a result of the mentioned crash; and therefore, the "ashes" - which stem from this alleged accident - are his.

According to press reports, you have been kind enough to recently ask the Ministry of External Affairs to obtain the new official records available abroad on the matter. As it is, there is a vast amount of material in hand. If the documents which have emerged in the past 15 years or so can throw fresh light on the mystery, I am sure it will not be too difficult - given today's sophisticated methods - to solve the puzzle.

4714 PST/10
21/8
DIR. (P)'S OFFICE

DY. No.

1708

DATE

21/8/90

Dy. No. 3390/Dir (MS) INJ

Date 24/8/90

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I daresay, it does not require another expensive and time-consuming judicial probe to untangle the issue. A competent person, if entrusted with the job, can produce a report within a reasonably short time on the basis of the existing documents and testimonies and whatever additional evidence the MEA is able to provide.

In any case, since you have initiated a process, this should be allowed to be completed, before any proposal is considered for the shifting of the controversial "ashes" to India.

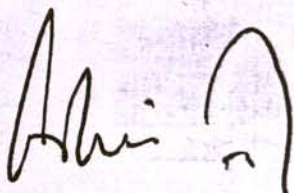
I am enclosing herewith a note on the alleged air crash for your kind scrutiny. Attached with the same are some supporting papers. I hope they will convince you that a lot more evidence is required to drive home the claim that Netaji died in the reported air crash at Taihoku.

Already, there is a legal challenge from the Jaipur-based Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Research Foundation. More such objections as well as others out-of-court could be mounted. There could even be public protests. These are all avoidable if those who are trying to act in a pre-emptive fashion can be persuaded to postpone their action till a final verdict is arrived at on the plane crash matter.

I also feel it would be nice if we took into account Emilie Schenkl Bose's sentiments on the subject.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,



Ashis Ray

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Prime Minister of India
7 Race Course Road
New Delhi - 110029.

ASHIS RAY

Two official inquiries have been carried out into the alleged death of Netaji in an air crash. The first by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee in 1956 and the other by G. D. Khosla Commission in 1970. Both investigations reached the conclusion that Netaji died as a result of the reported accident in August 1945.

However, one of the three members of the Shah Nawaz Committee, namely one of Netaji's brothers, Suresh Chandra Bose, disagreed with the inferences of the other two; and in fact, produced a separate report challenging the majority view. The Government took no notice of this dissent.

As for the Khosla Commission, it was asked to "Inquire into all the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and the subsequent developments connected herewith".

In his summary, however, Justice Khosla, rather surprisingly, concentrated as much on defending and eulogising Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the government of the day - under Indira Gandhi - and denigrating Netaji as confirming the Shah Nawaz verdict.

This Commission was, perhaps, appointed under pressure from Left forces - whose support in Parliament was crucial - by the then minority Congress regime. And one cannot help feeling that its verdict was virtually in the nature of a command performance, thus rendering rather unreliable the judgement formulated.

Indeed, Shri Morarjee Desai, as Prime Minister, remarked in the Lok Sabha on 3 September, 1978: "Shah Nawaz Committee and Khosla Commission held the report of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death as true. Since then, reasonable doubts have been cast on the correctness reached in the two reports and various important contradictions in the testimony of the witnesses have been noticed. Some further contemporary official documentary records have also become available. In the light of these doubts and contradictions and these records, Government find it difficult to accept that the earlier conclusions are decisive."

The case in support of the death claim essentially rests on the depositions of Colonel Habibur Rahman, Netaji's ADC, who maintained that he was also a passenger in the aircraft that allegedly crashed and that he was also treated at the hospital where Netaji, according to him, breathed his last, and the Japanese doctor, T. Yoshimi, who submitted that he had attended to Netaji at the hospital, signed his death certificate as well as the application for a cremation of the remains to the relevant local authority.

Even allowing for the fact that memories fade - the Shah Nawaz Committee was instituted 11 years after the reported crash and the Khosla Commission's hearings took place between 25 to 29 years after the same - the narrations of these two individuals have been inconsistent and, consequently, not wholly dependable.

Colonel Rahman was twice interrogated regarding the air crash by British Intelligence and also appeared before the Shah Nawaz Committee. Not merely do his versions of the incident vary in the three instances, but British Intelligence files on him recorded: "It appears that Habibur Rahman is not willing to come out with the

14

truth." (25 March, 1946) And: "Habibur Rahman's report is unsatisfactory. The multitude of discrepancies in accounts of actual air crash as given first to Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) in Tokyo and later to Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre (CSDIC) is being taken up." (19 May, 1946)

Furthermore, W. McKnight, a senior British officer in India, went to the extent of informing a colleague of his in Singapore, Major C. Young: "After analysing all the reports that were in hand at the time in the CSDIC, it was obvious that Col. Habibur Rahman told lies..."

It would appear that Netaji had, after the Japanese surrender in World War II, a plan to go underground. In fact, the Intelligence Bureau in New Delhi conveyed to their counterpart in Singapore on 19 February, 1946: "It is beyond doubt that he (Bose) had plans to go underground together with a selected number of friends of his movement." It is, therefore, not impossible that Col. Rahman, a most trusted deputy of Netaji, was fully conversant with and indeed part of such a plan. If this was in fact the case, he could hardly have been expected in 1956, when Netaji's return was not a unrealistic proposition, to betray a confidence placed in him by revealing the truth if the plane crash was supposed to be a deliberate plant. Col. Rahman refused to come before the Khosla Commission.

Assuming that the doctor concerned did indeed treat victims of the alleged crash, there is no irrefutable evidence that the person he believed to be Netaji was in fact the latter. Once more, his descriptions of the episode - the first to Allied Intelligence, the second to the Shah Nawaz Committee and the third to the Khosla Commission - do not entirely tally.

Besides, there does not appear to be any documentary evidence that a plane crash actually took place at Taihoku (the site of the alleged crash) on or around 18 August, 1945 - the date of the reported tragedy. There is no record of a death certificate. There is no photograph of the dead body - Habibur Rahman admitted that he never saw the remains, only the coffin purportedly carrying the same. And last but not the least, the cremation certificate said to be connected with Netaji is in the name of one Ichiro Okura, born on 9 April, 1900 and described as a "non-regular staff member of (the Japanese) Armed Forces", who died of a "heart attack". The date of expiry given in this document is 19 August, 1945.

As is well known, Netaji was born on 23 January, 1897. And if his death was caused by the plane crash, it could only have occurred from third degree burns. Dr Yoshimi told Allied Intelligence that Netaji died at 11 pm on 18 August, 1945, while he informed the Shah Nawaz Committee and the Khosla Commission that the time of death was "shortly after 8 pm" the same day.

The Japanese Government wrote to the Government of India on 24 June 1956: "Since the death of Mr Subhas Chandra was kept strictly confidential at that time, it is believed that this cremation permit (which was enclosed with the letter) on ICHIRO OKURA must correspond to the case of late Mr Subhas Chandra Bose."

There was no logical reason for secrecy about Netaji's death. In any case, Japanese authorities and media themselves transmitted the "news"

of his "fatal crash" before anyone else.

Lord Wavell, then Viceroy of India, recorded in his diary on 24 August, 1945: "I wonder if the Japanese announcement of Subhas Chandra Bose's death in an air crash is true. I suspect it very much, it is just what would be given out if he meant to go underground."

More importantly, on 25 October, 1945, the British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, chaired a meeting at 10 Downing Street, London to consider, among other items, what to do with Netaji in the post-war situation. The same day, the British Cabinet discussed a confidential note sent by Wavell regarding the finalisation of a policy towards "Bose".

Earlier, British Intelligence on assessing the Japanese signals related to the alleged plane crash, categorically indicated to Lord Mountbatten, then Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in South East Asia, that "Bose's death in the air crash was cooked up".

Captain Biren Chakrabarty, an officer of the CSDIC under the British, told the Khosla Commission: "On the 18th (August 1945) morning a message was received (from American Naval Intelligence) in the Red Fort relayed from Trincomalee, as far as I remember, stating that a twin engine bomber had been sighted and mentioning also the direction, altitude and speed of the aircraft. Military Intelligence (British) hurriedly looked into their records, held a court martial (C) and quickly decided that this was probably an aircraft maintaining the line of communication and it should be allowed to pass, but should be kept under observation for a certain distance - reasonable distance. No importance was given to the information at the time. Later on, when other pieces of information were pouring in, particularly when the statements of responsible INA officers were being recorded, it was quickly ascertained that this particular message had a singular importance because this was the plane which took off with General Shidei at 10-30 (am) and which tallied with all the information on record regarding the visit of Netaji and his party to the headquarters of (the Japanese) Field Marshall Terauchi.

"As far as I remember, on the 20th night a message was received from Macao about the parachute landing of three persons in the area between Harbin and Tiensin. Details were not known to any of the officers in the Red Fort. Later on, I heard from my colleagues in the CSDIC that this area where the three persons had parachuted down was covered by the Japanese Intelligence Organisation under two officers, namely Ito and Indo - one was a captain and the other was a Lieutenant Colonel. At a further later stage, I heard that both the officers were arrested by the officers of the War Office, London or the Americans, who were in that area before landing on the Japanese mainland."

IB, New Delhi, informed their corresponding station in Singapore on 19 February, 1946 that the former's impression was "that the Japanese had undertaken to give Bose the necessary protection (to go underground)".

British Intelligence further believed that the Governor of the Afghan province of Khost had been informed by the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul that there were many Congress refugees in Moscow (after the War) and Bose was included in their number. The assessment being: "There

was little reason for such persons to bring Bose into fabricated stories."

As recently as 1966, a panel of Japanese war time aeronautical experts, after carefully examining the evidence of those who described themselves as survivors of the plane crash in question, observed: "The entire Japanese air operation before and during the Pacific War did not record any case of a propeller falling out during take-off (which is what the disaster was attributed to). If the plane dived to the ground (as was claimed), it could have smashed itself into bits, killing all aboard instantly."

The author of the above note is deeply indebted to Sri Sunil Gupta for the guidance and information provided by him on the subject.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS OF COL. HABIBUR RAHMAN

C.I.C. (Figgess) Report
dated 29.9.45
A

C.S.D.I.C. Report No 1156
dated 31.12.45
B

Before S.N. Khan Committee on 6.4.56
C

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| A. He revealed that he had no knowledge of how Bose escaped or was removed from the plane. | On B.1269's suggestion Bose changed his course and moved towards the front, etc. | Netaji turned towards me. I said, "Please get out through the front : there is no way in rear". (Augay say nikaleay peechay say rasta nahin hay)". |
| B. He stated that upon alighting from the plane he noticed his own coat on fire. | B.1269 wore knee-boots, serge breeches and a serge tunic : his clothes were not burnt at all. (He wears them now at CSDIC (I)). | "My clothes did not catch fire." |
| C. He then saw "Bose lying by the plane with him clothing afire". | B.1269 noticed Bose in a standing position about 12 yards away with smoke coming from his garments. | "The moment I got out, I saw him about 10 yards ahead of me standing and looking in the opposite direction to mine towards the West. "His clothes were on fire". |
| D. Rahman went to the aid of Bose and removed his burning clothing. | Bose was endeavouring to remove his clothes. | "I rushed and I experienced great difficulty in unfastening his bush-shirt belt. His trousers were not so much on fire and it was not necessary to take them off." |
| E. He added that the seat Bose occupied in the aircraft was beside a petrol tank and at the time of the crash the tank exploded, spreading the burning fuel on Bose's clothing. | B.1269 stated that Bose's clothes may have been drenched in petrol, as Bose sat under a petrol tank in the plane. | "There was more fire on bush-shirt. All the same, his trousers had caught fire but my own impression is that since he was sitting in a squatting way in the plane, the petrol spread more on the upper portion of his (Netaji's) clothes and that is why the fire was more on the upper portion." |
| F. It was later determined that Bose received serious injuries about the head and neck in addition to his severe burns. | Bose had sustained serious burns all over his body and when he was laid on the ground B.1269 noticed 2 or 3 fax fractures on the skull. | "I laid him down on the ground and I noticed a very deep cut on his head probably on the left side. His face had been scorched by heat and his hair also caught fire and signed. The cut on his head was a long one about 4 inches long. He was bleeding profusely. It was a straight cut. I tried to stop his bleeding with my handkerchief." |
| G. Rahman received two lacerations on his head, one on his right leg and burns of his hands, arms and face. | Besides burns on the hands, B.1269's face was slightly burnt on the right side, and he also received two minor wounds on the head and one lacerated wound on the right leg below the knee. | ".... my both hands were badly burnt. As I came through the fire, the right side of my face was burnt and I noticed I had received a cut in forehead which was bleeding and also the right side of my right knee was also bleeding profusely as it has hit some hard substance. The head cut was caused due to me hitting the floor as the plane crashed. "My clothes did not catch fire. My hands were burnt very badly in the attempt to take of Netaji's clothes." |

H. NO MENTION.

Bose's body was kept in the room where he died, and B.1269 remained there all the night together with Japanese guards and some patients. B.1269 states that he did not keep any 'souvenirs' as none was available on the person of Bose after the accident - all their luggage having been burnt on the plane.

"I sat up the whole night in that room because it was quite hot and I could not sleep. The body was there and a Japanese sentry was guarding it."

I. On August 20, 1945 Bose was removed from the Hospital and his remains were placed in a box provided by the Japanese.

A coffin made of sandal wood was brought to the Hospital and Bose's body was placed therein.

"On August 20, 1945, I was informed that arrangements for the cremation had been made and soon after the coffin was put in a Japanese Military lorry or ambulance after arrival at the crematorium Netaji's coffin was removed from the lorry Body was taken out of the coffin and was taken up by the Japanese inside the crematorium".

J. Rahman requested the remains to flown to Singapore or Tokyo. Major Nagatomo informed Rahman on August 21, 1945 that it would be impossible to transport the remains by air due to the size of the box in which Bose was placed. Major Nagatomo suggested to Rahman at that time that the body be cremated and Rahman, after careful consideration, agreed.

The Japanese staff colonel visited B.1269 who requested him to make arrangements for the dead body to be taken to Singapore. B.1269 was informed that as the coffin was too large it was not possible to transport it by plane and the idea had therefore to be dropped. B.1269 then suggested that the body be cremated as the Japanese had said they were unable to preserve it.

"I told this Japanese officer that he should go and inform the Headquarters and request them on my behalf that I would like Netaji's body to be transported to Singapore where all our Government and Army Officers were present. On the morning of the August 19, at about 9-00 o'clock I repeated my request to the Japanese Army staff officer that the arrangements for the transportation of Netaji's body to Singapore should be made."

K. According to Rahman, photos were taken at the scene of the crash and also at the Hospital after the death of Bose. The photos are at present in possession of the "Japanese War Office" in Tokyo.

".... two photographs of Bose were taken, one with the body fully covered inside the coffin, and the other with the lid of the coffin closed and B.1269 seated by its side. Fruits and incense were placed on the coffin."

"The face (Netaji's) could be recognised by me. ... The photo of his body (excluding the face) was taken at my request I learnt that photos of the burnt plane had also been taken I cannot exactly say why the photographs were not taken on August 18 and 19, 1945."

L. NO MENTION.

On August 22, 1945 at about 10.00 hrs. Bose's body was removed to a crematorium where a Japanese cleric who spoke excellent English, performed a religious ceremony. After this, Bose's body was taken out of the coffin and placed

"On August 20, 1945, I (Rahman) was informed that arrangements for the cremation had been made and soon after the coffin was put in a Japanese military lorry or ambulance. The coffin was escorted by two lorries full of Japanese soldiers and staff of the Hospital and Japanese officers

C.I.C. (Figges) Report
Point dated 29-9-45

A

C.S.D.I.C. Report No. 1156 dated 31-12-45

B

Before S. N. Khan Committee on 6-4-56

C

in a furnace. The door of the furnace was locked and the key was kept by a Japanese Military officer. B.1269 had declined to take charge of the key as he was at the time running a temperature and was in a very depressed state of mind. The body was then set alight by the cleric's assistant. At the cremation there were about 30 Japanese medical and military officers present. B.1269 does not recollect any of their names. B.1269 states that he was the only Indian present at that time. About half an hour after the body had been set alight. B.1269 left the crematorium with others.

in four staff cars. There were also a few civilians present. In one of the cars, a Japanese General (probably garrison commander) also came. As far as I recollect one car was leading forward by the Lorry carrying Netaji's coffin, followed by escorts and other cars. I was in one of the cars in the rear. After arrival at the crematorium Netaji's coffin was removed from the lorry by the Japanese soldiers and the escort paid compliments according to their customs and all those present also paid compliments. As far as I remember a Japanese priest was also present at that time. Body was taken out of the coffin and was taken up by the Japanese inside the crematorium.

".... The body of Netaji was taken out of the coffin and was placed on a stretcher like thing, into the incinerator. The door of the incinerator was locked and I kept the key with me overnight. This was approximately between 11 and 12 noon. I was brought back to the Hospital from the crematorium after the fire was set on"

M. NO MENTION

On August 23, 1945, B.1269 in the Company of the cleric and staff major and 3 or 4 other Japanese visited the crematorium when the ashes of Bose were collected and placed in a wooden box specially made for the purpose. B.1269 was shown a small piece of gold among the ashes which he believes was part of one of Bose's gold teeth. The box containing the ashes was then taken to a Japanese temple in the city, where a religious ceremony was again performed by the cleric.

"On the morning of August 21, 1945, I went to the crematorium accompanied by two or three Japanese including the civilian and opened the lock of the incinerator with key which was with me. I was present and I saw the ashes of Netaji's body inside it. We had a wooden urn to collect the ashes. We collected some ashes from the head side, nearest to the door, and placed them in the urn. I remember distinctly that a little piece of gold, which was from the filling of one of Netaji's teeth was removed and placed in the urn".

Point C.I.C. (Figges) Report dated 29-9-45
A

C.S.D.I.C. Report No. 1156 dated 31-12-45
B

Before S. N. Khan Committee on 6-4-56
C

N. On Sept. 4, 1945 he (Rahman) accompanied the ashes of Bose to GIFU Honshu, Japan from where he travelled by rail to Tokyo, arriving on Sept. 6, 1945. Rahman was met by 2/Lt. (FNU) Hasegawa, a Japanese representative of the General Staff who took him to Mr. Ramamurti's residence.

On Sept. 4, 1945, B.1269 returned to Taihoku and boarded the plane which carried 4 other Japanese passengers including Lt.-Col. Sakemaki and 3 civilians whose names were not known to B.1269. B.1269 carried with him the wooden box containing the ashes of Bose, the two photographs of Bose taken on August 21, 1945, three photographs of the wrecked plane and a rectangular wrist gold watch with a leather strap.

I was brought down to Taihoku airfield, and was flown to an airport, some distance away from Tokyo. Accompanying me at the time were two or three Japanese officers, probably one of them was Col. Nonogaki. The urn containing ashes of Netaji and the wooden boxes containing valuables were also taken charge of by this officer.

"..... When I left Taihoku I was given a watch by the Officer Commanding of the Hospital who had treated Netaji saying that it was Netaji's watch which was removed from his wrist after his death. Later on, I managed to hand it over to Netaji's family through Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. I was told General Shidei had been killed and 3 other had also been killed. Then 3 or 4 had died in the Hospital later on. Only 4 persons survived. ... I was told that 4 had survived including myself out of the whole number of 12."

Statement on 19-10-46
(Before the Allied Intelligence)

1. On 18th August at 5 P.M., Bose with 6 or 7 persons were brought to the Hospital.
(No mention about a Telephone message of crash)
2. He personally cleaned Bose's injuries with oil and dressed them.
3. Bose was suffering from extensive burns over the whole body - so much so that very little was left of his identification marks. (Still this Japanese identified Netaji after 11 years of the crash when shown Netaji's photo (fully dressed) by the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee).
4. After 9 P.M. he was sinking into unconsciousness - he was in comatose regained consciousness and died at 11 P.M.
5. After 10 days' (i.e. on 28th) treatment Habibur Rahman went to HUKUTU Army Hospital taking Netaji's ashes with him.
6. (Nothing remembered)

DR. T. YOSHIMI
Deposition from 22-5-56 to 23-5-56
(Before Shah Nawaz Committee)

On 18th at about 2 P.M. received Telephone message from Airport intimating plane crash. 20 minutes thereafter injured even brought including Bose. 13 or 14 persons were brought.

DR. TSURUTA (not he) applied white ointment against burns and bandaged.

He was severely burnt. It took a greyish colour like ash. Even his heart had burnt. He had 3rd degree burns. His face and eyes were swollen. He was in high fever; his temperature was 39° centigrade. His pulse rate was 120 per minute. His heart condition was also weak.

(Can any one remember all these details (even pulse rate) about a patient after 11 years and of whom no record was kept.)

"It was shortly after 8 P.M. that Mr. Bose breathed his last". Tried to give artificial respiration. (Never mentioned earlier)

Habib left Hospital on the 20th August with Netaji's body and never came back. He does not know where he went. He does not remember now that Habib took the ashes.

In case of severe burns of 3rd degree, the blood gets thicker and there is high pressure of the heart. Blood needs to be let out. So the Doctor himself let out approximately 200 C.C. of blood and transfused 400 C.C. of blood into him.

Deposition on 24-4-71
(Before G.D. Khosla)

Little before noon received Telephone call from the Airport. 7 persons, including 2 Indians, arrived at the Hospital at about 12-30 P.M.

He treated his burns all over his body. He was bandaged all over his body after applying plaster.

Chand a Bose suffered general burns all over the body His heart was not burnt. That is a mistake. (He signed the earlier statement after verifying the same). His burn was that of 3rd degree. (Can anyone remain conscious after having 3rd degree burns ?)

His features still remained when he was brought to the Hospital, there were no bruises, no swelling, only the colour of the skin changed. Later on his face swelled. He admits that his earlier statement about swelling was incorrect.

He was conscious for 7/8 hours. Mr. Bose Survived in the Hospital for 12 hours and died in his presence. His statement before Shah Nawaz Khan Committee that Netaji died shortly after 8 P.M., he thinks to be incorrect.

Habib left with Netaji's body the day after his death. He never came back. The dead body was removed on the 19th morning (when confronted with his earlier statement he said that he was not sure which of his own statements was correct).

The Doctor gave blood transfusion. No blood transfusion was given by a Surgeon from Army H.Q. whose name he did not remember. He did not let out blood from Bose's body. Even in 3rd degree burns blood transfusion possible without letting out blood. Blood transfusion was not given by him. He admits that his statement before Shah Nawaz Khan Committee was wrong. He was not present when blood transfusion was given.

ANNEXURE - "C"

22
SEAL

Com/5(B) 25-9-73

No.	Name of Disease	Date of Death Date of Permission Date of Cremation	Occupation	Sex	Permanent Domicile Present Address	Name of Deceased	Date of Birth	Applicant Address	Name
2640									
2641	Heart attack	August 19, 1945 August 21, 1945 August 22, 1945	Non-Regular Staff member of Armed Forces	Male	No. 1, 2-Chome, Dogenzaka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, No. 2, 3-Chome Nogi-machi, Taipei City	ICHIRO OKURA	April 9, 1900.	Unit No. 21123	Taneyoshi Yoshimi
2642		Place of Burial & Cremation. Municipal Crematory				Examined and authenticated by The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.			
2643						Sd/-			
2644						YASUTERU ASAHINA Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Archives Section)			

It is certified that the above statement, abstracted from document on cremation permit is correct and true.

July 14, 1956.
Bureau of Health and Hygiene,
Taipei Municipal Office. (SEALED)

SHRI. SAMAR GUHA
Ex. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)



9/2 CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA 700032

23

August 21/1990

To
Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi

Dear Viswanath Pratapji,

I find in today's Calcutta Statesman (21.8.90) about a report that Mrs. Emilie Schankl has sent a letter to you regarding the so called 'ashes' of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept at the Renkoji temple at Tokyo.

I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly direct to send me a copy of the letter as early as possible. This is very necessary for me and other associates of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose because of the recent controversy raised in the press by some people about the identity of the so called 'ashes' kept at the Renkoji temple at Tokyo.

with kind regards and namaskar.

Yours sincerely,

Samar Guha

(SAMAR GUHA)

1352/DH/V/80
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P S - 6/N

6 AUGUST 1990.

Dear Shri Singh,

Further to my letter dated, the 28th July, 1990 regarding bringing down to India Fake Ashes kept at Renkoji Temple in Japan, miserable plight of Freedom Fighters mostly old & infirm vis-a-vis the spiral rising of daily necessities of life and the very corruption all round may I request you again for the verply which is absent till date conspicuously.

The crisis which you and the government of India is facing almost daily may engulf the people and country as a whole. The infighting among 'politician' it seems has forgotten the very Value Oriented Politics and are indulging in Expediency. The Freedom of all catagories in India and outside are very much perturbed and would be happy if the government and the incumbents are really truth conscious and be up-and-doing in eradicating the root cuse of Crisis.

And in this context it would be very much befitting things if you and government do 'invite all catagories of freedom figters in the Country and outside India' then it will be selfrevealling examples that this Government pay them : the all kind of people, the Kishan, the Mazdur, the Intellectuals and et all, will be obliged and feel that they are not being neglected by you. And it should be kept in mind that they - the freedom fighters, must not be deprived of the tangible benefit of Social security and Natural injustice sofar it concern in providing them with Rs.1000/- per month instedd of Rs.7503- pm they are receiving from Central Revevenue.

We would be looking forward your pronouncing this from the Rampant of the "Red Fort" - where the whole Nation so to say came under the INA. Netaji Subhas upheld this slogan and in Red Fort the National Flag at the Rampant is the result. The intigrated whole of India is the end products of Natinal Stuggle for Indepence against British Imperialism all though theywere and are now few 'renegades' in India and outside.

Your reply to my Telegram and the letters that follow should have to be forth with as also the reply of it and, in the meantin with all the good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

S. Sanyal.
S. SANYAL.

6/8/90

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh,
Prime Minister, India,
South Block, NEW DELHI - 110011.

cc to: Shri R. Venkataraman,
President of India,
Rastropati Bhavan,
New Delhi - 110 00... &....

25

(11)

N. K. Sinha,
Joint Secretary to PM

No 800/61C/1/90-POL

5 September, 1990

Dear Shri Chandra,

There is a dispute regarding ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. One group wants to bring these ashes to India while another group is against bringing the ashes to India on the ground that the ashes are not of Netaji. There is also controversy about whether Netaji is dead or whether he is still alive.

1. ✓
2. ✓ Prime Minister desires that this matter be brought before the CCPA.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(N. K. Sinha)

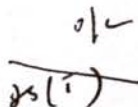
Shri Naresh Chandra,
Home Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block.

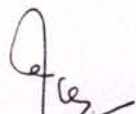
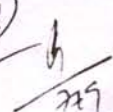
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DILIP M. MERCHANT

26
G-54, Fanaswadi
Goraksha Mandal
3rd floor/22,
Bombay 400 002.

5.9.90.

Respected Shri V.P.Singhji, Pranams.

At the outset my humble compliments to you for the aplomb with which you have brought back dignity to the highest executive office which was sadly, progressively, getting eclipsed during the tenure of last 3 P.Ms. I am sure, most thinking-minded citizens would join me in this expression of glee at restoration of decorum by you after a span of almost 7/8 years of histrionics, subterfuge and scant regard to democratic norms they swore they stood for.

Also, I am moved to pen this as the memory of a momentous, chance occasion makes me relive always the exaltation of listening, eye-ball-to-eye-ball, your preelection sound out at a Meeting (at S.K.Patil Udyan Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2) where you spoke to transparently fervently.

Now the purpose of writing, please.

You must be doubtless aware of a news report by the Calcutta Times of India Info.Service on fresh light being thrown on probable true facts of Netaji Subhas Bose's untimely, unfortunate end.

850/6/11/90 To put it briefly; Shri Amiya Nath Bose, a nephew of Netaji and also an ex-Member of Parliament, is stated to have heard from a Swedish diplomat (who was involved in Human Rights movement) that he had some bad news about Netaji which happened to him in 1947. He also stated (Mr.Bose) that his Father late Shri Sarat Chandra Bose had received info. in 1949 that Netaji might have been executed by Stalin or he might have been detained in a concentration camp. He also stated (Mr.Bose) that American intelligence reports had clearly stated that there had been no air crash at Taihoku airport in Formosa in August 1945 and that he had reached his pre-determined destination MANCHURIA (in Japan) safely which was later taken over by the Soviets during WAR.

145 To put it briefly, since recently confirmed news have been obtained on two other Revolutionaries who were liquidated by Stalin (Mr.Abani Mukherjee and Mr.Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay) and since it is almost sure Netaji did not meet his end in 1945 it is worth following this matter up with Mr. Gorbachov who was instrumental in confirmation of bad news about above two revolutionaries.

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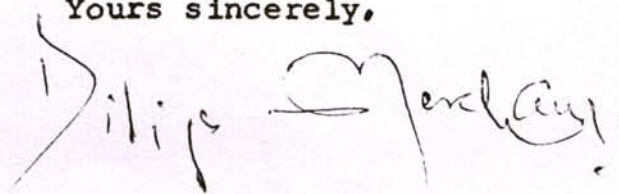
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Also COL. Habibur Rahman (who died recently in Pakistan) who was with Netaji in I.N.A. while latter was escaping is stated to also have confirmed that there was no air crash at Formosa on 18.8.1945 and therefore Netaji must have reached his destination MANCHURIA In japan which was LATER TAKEN OVER BY THE SOVIETS.

I think this is an unfortunate fact; the lingering doubts about it be better settled soon. Perhaps, you may deem fit to seek intervention of good offices of Shri Gorbachov who as stated above has confirmed the bad news about the other two revolutionaries.

With warm personal regards and pranams,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Dilip Sen' with a stylized flourish at the end.

Shri V.P.Singh
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi

P.S. You must also be probably aware that there were rumours that NETAJI was seen at the time of Gandhiji's death at the pyre or Shri Nehruji's. Even photos had come in news papers in which some one focused more or less looked like NETAJI.

SURESWAR DUTTA

Vice President, Janata Dal,
W. B. State Committee



Phone : 68-3544

Res :—26, GUITANDEL LANE,
HOWRAH-711101

Date.....1.....9..... 1990.

To
Mr.V.P. Singh,
Prime Minister,
South Block,
New Delhi

Dear Prime Minister,

A startling news has been revealed by Sri Amiya Basu an esteemed leader of our party published in Ananda Bazar Patrika on this day of 1st September 1990 (the xerox copy of the said news is attached herewith this letter). It is not the event of the death of a Hero of the Nation but the event is this that your predecessor late Pandit Jawharlal Nehru had hushed up the matter of Netaji's death or murder in Manchuria ! As per statement of Sri Basu that comrade Gorbachak has recently admitted that Indian communist leaders Abani Mukherjee and Birendra Nath Chatterjee were murdered in Joseph Stalin's regime. His father late Sarat Chandra Basu had written letter in 1949 to late Dr. Ssrvapalli Radhakrishnan the then Ambassador in Soviet Union, seeking informations about Netaji Subhas Chandra along with communist leader Abani Mukherjee. Therefore, the so called accidental death of Netaji Subhas Chandra in air crash in 1945 becomes redundant. Sri Amiya Basu has emphasized on basis of documents and also with reference to letter of his father that Netaji had gone to Manchuria at the close of Second World War . It will be no second task on the part of our present Government to find out the death incident of Subhas Chandra . At this stage , the announcement of bringing ash of Netaji from Tokyo and preservation of the remnant of ash will be a mockery to the nation. It appears to any prudent man that the so called announcement of Netaji's death and admission of the Government of India simultaneously are matters of deep conspiracy. I had a telephonic conversation with Sri Amiya Basu about the credence of his statement and he further asserted that the announcement of death of Netaji in so called air crash and set up of Shewanwaz commission are all

...2/p.

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all imagination of late Prime Minister Jawharlal Nehru. He has categorically stated that he has documents which will reveal that Netaji died in Manchuria either in concentration camp in Stalin's Regime or met a natural death. The nation is eager to know whether the then Government had any hand in the matter? Kindly arrange to know the truth behind the curtain through diplomatic means with the present friendly Government of U.S.S.R. especially through Comrade Gorbachov.

Awaiting in extreme anxiety for the reply.

Yours faithfully,

Copy to :-

Mr. S.R. Bimal,
President, Janata Dal
7, Jantar Mantar Road,
New Delhi.

2. Sri Amiya Kr. Basu
Vice-President,
Janata Dal,
W.B. State.

মাঝুরিয়ায় নেতাজির কী হয়েছিল : জানান : গোরবাচেভকে অমিয় বসু

স্টাফ রিপোর্টার : বিমান দুর্ঘটনায় নেতাজি সুভাষচন্দ্র বসুর 'মৃত্যুর খবর' সম্পূর্ণ নস্যং করে দিয়ে তাঁর প্রাকৃতিক রেনুনে প্রাক্তন রাষ্ট্রদূত অমিয় নাথ বসু সোভিয়েত নেতা মিখাইল গোরবাচেভের কাছে জানতে চান নেতাজির শেষ পরিণতি কী হয়েছিল। অমিয়বাসুর কাছে যে তথ্যপ্রমাণ আছে সেই অনুযায়ী দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের পর নেতাজি সোভিয়েত সরকারের হাতে ছিলেন। হয় কনসেন্ট্রেশন ক্যাম্পে নয়তো বাতাবিকভাবে তাঁর মৃত্যু হয়েছে ১৯৪৭ সালে। একজন অতি বিশিষ্ট প্রাক্তন প্রবীণ সুইডিশ কূটনীতিক বৃথবারই ফোন করে অমিয়বাসুকে বলেছেন "১৯৪৭ সালে নেতাজির 'অন্তিম খারাপ' কিছু হয়েছিল। আপনি সর্ব ইউরোপে আসুন।" অমিয়বাসু শুধুমাত্র জানান তিনি ইউরোপ যাবেন এ বিষয়ে খোঁজ খবর নিতে। তাঁর আশা দুই জাননির সংযুক্তির পর দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সারা-বিশ্বের ওই টালমাটাল অবস্থায় নেতাজির পরিণতি সম্বন্ধে জানা সহজ হবে।

প্রসঙ্গত সম্প্রতি নেতাজির অপর প্রাকৃতিক অমিয়বাসুর ভাই ডঃ শিশিরকুমার বসু ও অন্য কয়েকজন টোকিও থেকে নেতাজির 'চিতাভস্ম' আনার দায় উদ্যোগ করছেন তারও বিবরণিতা করেছেন অমিয়বাসু। এ দিন তিনি বলেছেন, ১৯৪৫ সালের ১৮ আগস্ট জাপানে তাইহোকুতে কোনও বিমান দুর্ঘটনাই ঘটেনি। অতএব তাতে নেতাজির মৃত্যু এবং টোকিওর রেডোজি মন্দিরে তাঁর চিতাভস্ম সংরক্ষণের গোটা ব্যাপারটাই ভিত্তিহীন। বিভিন্ন সময়ে জওহরলাল নেহরু ও সর্বপল্লী রাধাকৃষ্ণনের মতো মানুষেরা নেতাজি সম্পর্কে তদন্তে যথেষ্ট উদ্যোগ নেননি বলেও অমিয়বাসু অভিযোগ করেছেন।

অমিয়বাসু বলেছেন, তাঁর বাবা শরৎচন্দ্র বসু ১৯৪৯ সালে নেতাজি এবং কমিউনিস্ট নেতা

অবনী মুখার্জির সম্বন্ধে খারাপ কিছু খবর পান। এ বিষয়ে খবরের জন্য শরৎবাবু তখন মস্কোর ভারতের রাষ্ট্রদূত সর্বপল্লী রাধাকৃষ্ণনকে একটি চিঠি পাঠান। দূতগণ্যক্রমে রাধাকৃষ্ণন তার কোনও উত্তর দেননি। সম্প্রতি গোরবাচেভ বীকার করেছেন ভারতীয় কমিউনিস্ট নেতা অবনী মুখার্জি ও হীরেন্দ্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়কে স্তালিনের জমানায় হত্যা করা হয়েছিল। নেতাজির 'মৃত্যু' ১৯৪৫ সালের ১৮ আগস্ট হয়েছিল বলা হয়ে থাকে। অমিয়বাসুর মতে এ বিষয়ে জাপানি 'সাক্ষ্যপ্রমাণের' কোনও মূল্যই নেই। কারণ, ১৯৪৫-এর ১৫ আগস্ট মিত্রশক্তির কাছে আত্মসমর্পণের পরই জাপানে কোনও জাপানি সরকার আর ছিল না। যুদ্ধের পর মার্কিন গোয়েন্দা বিভাগের তত্ত্বাও বিমান দুর্ঘটনার কোনও সমর্থন মেলেনি। বরং নেতাজি 'তার পূর্ব নির্ধারিত গন্তব্যে' নিরাপদেই পৌঁছাতে পেরেছিলেন। অমিয়বাসুর মতে এই গন্তব্য মাঝুরিয়া। যা তখন সোভিয়েত অধিকারে। মাঝুরিয়ায় নেতাজির কী হয়েছিল, ভারতবাসীকে তা জানানোর জন্য খোলামেলা সোভিয়েত রাশিয়ার নেতা গোরবাচেভের কাছে আবেদন জানিয়েছেন।



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— S 13 / C

Dear Shri Sureswar Dutta,

Your letter on the above subject has been received.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Now

[Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

o/c

Shri Sureswar Dutta
Vice President
West Bengal State Janata Dal
26, Guitandel Lane
Howrah - 711 101

Jan 6/2/90

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AMIYA NATH BOSE M.A. (CANTAB)
BARRISTER-AT-LAW

226/4A NETAJI S. C. BOSE ROAD
CALCUTTA 700 040
Telephone : 725585

September 13, 1990

Dear Shri Singh,

Enclosed you will please find a copy of the Times of India of September 3, which contains a report of my press conference on Netaji held in Calcutta.

I request you to call upon Mr. Gorbachev to tell the people of India what happened to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, while he was in Russian custody from August, 1945.

I am going to Europe as soon as possible. I know some of the leading political leaders of West Germany belonging to C.D.U. as well as S.P.D. I sincerely hope that with their assistance I might be able to find out the truth about Netaji.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

Amiya Nath Bose
(Amiya Nath Bose)

May kindly see.

Shri V.P. Singh,
Prime Minister of India,
South Block
New Delhi.

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'Fresh clue on Netaji's death'

The Times of India News Service

CALCUTTA, September 2:

THE controversy over the mystery of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death was revived here yesterday when Mr Amiya Nath Bose, a nephew of Netaji, claimed that he had received fresh information that Netaji did not die in an air crash at Taihoku airport on August 18, 1945, but something very bad had happened to him in 1947.

Mr Amiya Nath Bose, former MP and former Indian ambassador to Burma, told newsmen that earlier this week a former Swedish diplomat, now involved in human rights movement in Europe, had told him over telephone from Geneva that he had some very bad news about Subhas Chandra Bose, dating back to 1947.

However, the Swedish diplomat was not prepared to disclose anything more over the telephone and urged Mr Bose to fly to Europe as early as possible to help him in making further inquiries in the matter.

Mr Bose revealed to newsmen that his father, late Mr Sarat Chandra Bose, had received information through diplomatic channels in 1949 that Netaji might have been executed in the Soviet Union or he had been held in custody in a concentration camp.

PATEL HELP SOUGHT : At that time Mr Sarat Chandra Bose had tried to get to the truth with the help of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. A letter was sent to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the then Indian ambassador to Moscow, but, unfortunately, no reply was received from Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Mr Bose said that since the Soviet president, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, had recently admitted that the two Indian revolutionaries, Abani Mukherjee and Virendra Nath Chattopadhyay, had been liquidated by Stalin, he would request the government of India to urge Mr Gorbachov to unravel the

mystery surrounding the last days of Netaji in the Soviet Union.

He said American intelligence reports clearly stated that there had been no air crash at Taihoku airport in Formosa in August, 1945 and that Netaji was able to reach safety his "pre-determined destination", which, according to Mr Bose, was Manchuria. He pointed out that Manchuria was occupied by the Soviet Union from Japan after atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mr Bose said that Colonel Habibur Rahman of the INA, who was with Netaji while the latter was escaping, admitted in Pakistan a few months before his death that there had been no air crash at Taihoku airport in August, 1945. All these new facts went to show that Subhas Chandra Bose had not died in air crash at Taihoku airport in 1945. Mr Bose asserted.

Bills on Local Govt, welfare of handicapped soon

NEW DELHI, September 2 (PTI): The government will bring a combined constitution amendment Bill for strengthening local government institutions like panchayati raj and nagar palikas in the current session of parliament.

The official spokesman today said that a Bill for providing for the welfare of the handicapped would also come before parliament in the monsoon session.

He said that a Bill for making the reservations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Central government services and public sector services statutory was under finalisation. Reservations for SC/ST had been done by a government order to make it more effective is bringing in a legislation, the spokesman added.

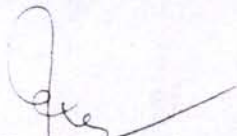
It was also planned to amend the Official Secrets Act and guarantee the right of information to the citizen.

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- S. 15/2

Please find enclosed a copy
of a letter dated September 13, 1990
addressed to PM from Shri Amiya Nath
Bose regarding Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose for appropriate action.

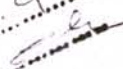

(A.K. TEWARY)
Deputy Secretary

HOME SECRETARY (SHRI NARESH CHANDRA)

PMO UO NO. 800/6/C/1/90-POL Dt 21.9.90.

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P. 112

ISSUED 1/10/90
DATE 21.9.90
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PROF. SAMAR GUHA
EX. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)



17

35
8/2 CENTRAL PARK
CALCUTTA 700032

December 1/1990

My dear Kamal Murarka,

I am glad to see you, as a promising youngman, in the Prime Ministers' office as a minister, though extreme unhappiness seized me to find so many years' old friends are now divided.

Have the blessings and goodwill of an elder for your success in new job.

800/6/11/90 I visualize a future, - not very far off, - when new political compulsion will call upon old friends to work together. It should be the effort of all in both camps to see that their relations are not further embittered by the exigencies of present politics.

You are an emotional admirer of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I would need your help soon, when I will be in Delhi next time for some vital works about the greatest hero of India's national freedom.

with best wishes,

Treat this letter as personal.

Shri Kamal Murarka
Prime Ministers' Office
Government of India
New Delhi

Yours sincerely,

Samar Guha
(SAMAR GUHA)

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